TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1880.

Ammemonts To-Day. Nester & Bind's Good in Copert. Mad son Square Theatre-Heel Kirks Retrop Stan Corners Wat , he alway, liker, and dates. New York Asymptom Majord Biomers. Niblo's tord a-Madres

Advertisements for THE WREELY SUN, ismed to-marrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Secon Testimony before the Policel Committee, Jus. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive way speck of the Credit McCline or of the Union Parish Restroyd. nor may disidend as posits are ing from either of them.

From Judge Police In Livery, Feb. 18, 1870-Gar field's Testimony

The facts in regard to Mr. Garbeld, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit M. billior stock, but did not pay for the same Mr. Ames received the elighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the many percent, cash dividend, which, tegether with the price of the stock and interest left a inlance of \$020. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garffeld by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Gardeld then understood this sum was the balance of dichlends after paying for

From the New Park Times, Dh 19 1873. Mesers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing fgure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair

is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in centraling his own motive, which was to bribe Corgressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishenor of the act,

as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains. Same of them have indaged in testimony with refe ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The members. This can only be show on the ground that it is united But waters terlimony given under outh is marally, if not legally

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes From the New York Tribine, Pel. 19, 1873.

James A. Garneld of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$320, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men a trayed the trust of the people, decrived their constituents, and by evasious and talschoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 20, 1978. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be equilied for bothery, the men who were trebut should go with him.

Worse than Graut.

The defeat of Gen. GRANT and the third term at Chicago was a good thing for the Republican party, and a better thing for the United States. His nomination would have signified not only the total moral rottenness of the party and the death of patriotism in its ranks, but the open confession of the fact. And yet this would not have been the worst, for it is now conceded on all hands, and the friends of GARFIELD are disposed to make the most of it, that the return of GRANT to power under all the circomstances meant the ultimate subversion of the Constitution.

Now, if GRANT had been beaten on this ground, his opponents would have been entitled to great credit, and no journal would have accorded it more freely than THE SUN. But which of the Republican leaders put his opposition on this high principle? Did BLAINE, SHERMAN, OF GARPIELD? Did anybody? Literally none, except the unauthorized representatives of the Scratchers and the so-called Republican League, who were really not of the party, nor received into its counsels, but did merely a voluntary curbstone duty at the Convention. These men, and these only among all who can by any stretch of description be called Republicans, had the courage of their opinions, and derounced the true nature of the third-

term conspiracy. While CAMERON, CONKLING, LOGAN, and the third-termers generally, manfully declared for GRANT and a "strong government"-that is for overriding the sacred traditions of the past, and changing the Constitution—the anti-third-term leaders paltered and hedged, and not one of them avowed his purpose to resist the revolution at the polls, should they fail at the Convention. It is certain that every one of them would have done his best to elect GRANT had he been nominated, and perhaps to inaugurate him without an election, as they did HAYES.

Their struggle against him was merely a struggle for the spoils; while apart from the principle involved in the third term, their present candidate is not only no improvement upon GRANT, but he stands upon a far lower level as regards his personal character and history, if not as regards his surroundings. Which of the old Rings will GARPIELD fail to restore? Not the Credit Mobilierists, for in utter and eminent infamy he is himself the chief of them. Not the Washington Ring, for, as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he belped them to many millious of the public money Not the Sanborn gang of molety plunderers, for he contrived the law under which

they operated. We could extend this list indefinitely During the whole period of GARFIELD's service in Congress, the period of venality and corruption, the period of GRANT, of COLFAX, of AMES, of SHEPHERD, of ROBEson, the period of the bribe taker and the Christian statesman, the period of subsidies, land grants, and Credit Mobilier robbery, GARFIELD either quietly acquiesced in the schemes of plunder engineered by his party associates, or lent an active hand to help them along, and eagerly pocketed his share of the loot. Those who rejected GRANT for corruption, have a sorry alternative in GARPIELD.

The Pension Problem.

The Pension Bureau finds itself overwhelmed with work recently thrust upon it by Congress, and particularly by the arrearage bill approved Jan. 25, 1879. If the Pension Office is aghast at its increased work, still more may the country be startled by the increased expense, not so much of examining the claims as of annually paying those which are admitted.

The annual appropriations for pensions constitute now the largest single item of public expenditure. The entire theory of obligation. The contract entered into by the Government with its soldiers and sailors, while it provides pay, clothing,

pension in case of sickness or wounds. Yet it is properly the habit of most pations, including our own, to pay these pensions, for death, wounds, or a disabling disease incurred in the line of duty. The perversion of the custom comes when the chief item of the nation's expenditure is for pensions, and when conscienceless Congressmen endeavor to carry the pension system to rulnous lengths, relying on the fact that there is no exact standard for determining how much money ought to be spent for this

We find in Congress projects for increasing the pension of every man who served in the war of 1812, though he be worth a mil-Hon to-day, and though he never drew a sword or fired a gun; projects to extend pensions to every veteran of the Mexican war and the various Indian wars, under like circumstances, without regard to need or meed; projects to increase the pensions of those already pensioned in the war of the rebellion, and to reopen the doors for filing new claims more than a dozen years after the war ended.

It is easy for Congressmen to air their rhetoric in championing such projects. But meanwhife our pension lists are growing alarmingly; and whereas in other countries the pension expenditures habitually drop off, five or ten years after the end of a war, by reason of the natural decrease in the number of the recipients, here they grow heavier with each succeeding year.

The reports made by the Pension Commissioner to Congress show that the whole pension system is infested with fraud. No one can tell or approximately guess how many spurious pensioners are now feasting at the public crib, thereby keeping the worthy from more liberal portions. Fifteen years after the close of the war we find the clerical force of the Pension Bureau three times as great as at the close of the war, and yet overwhelmed by the work before it. Each succeeding year the work on the claims presented drags more slowly, and requires a larger force of clerks; yet Congressmen do not scruple to open the flood gates to new claims. The Commissioner of Pensions himself is foremost in telling Congress how many hundreds of fraudulent claims have been detected, although the inference is obvious that many more bogus or perjured claims have succeeded. During the late session of Congress, the Pension Bureau received and answered over thirty thousand inquiries from members of Congreas alone, about pension claims for their constituents; and members besieged the office in person, to put in requests that the cases they represented should be taken up

out of turn. The pension interest of this country is large enough to demand that some Congressman, possessing skill and courage, shall lay down its just principles in an intelligible code. It is a haphazard business as it stands, and the prey of demagogery. It is the chief item of national expenditure, yet it is constantly increased, and pending propositions would make it an annual drain of about fifty millions.

Does Money Control the House of

Commons ? The Reform act of 1830 was heralded as a second Magua Charta, on the ground that the unrepresented masses of the English people would thereafter have their spokesmen at St. Stephen's. The same argument was urged with decisive effect on behalf of the measure looking to a further extension of the franchise in 1867. Now what has been the practical outcome of all this vaunted legislation? Has a poor man any better chance of obtaining a seat in the British Parliament than he had twenty or fifty years ago? A survey of the late election from this point of view demonstrates that the rich still have a virtual monopoly of legislative power in the United Kingdom, the only change being that aristocrats, or men who had rank and wealth combined, have been to a large extent thrust aside by affluent bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, whose contempt for men of small means, as such, is even more ingrained and

vehement than that of the aristocrats. We must bear in mind that the exclusion of poor men from legislative functions is peculiar to Great Britain; that it is practised nowhere else with anything like the same rigor among the countries having representative institutions. Even in Italy and Belgium, where the proportion of electors is respectively but 2.27 and 1.17 of the population, the legislatures include a considerable number of journalists who are tollers with the pen, and, like most of their fellow workers in the newspaper profession, are men of narrow means. If we turn to the German Reichstag, we find that, not withstanding the many privileges reserved to the landed aristocracy, the press is well represented in that assembly, and that several members are workingmen in the popular sense of depending on some skilled handicraft for their support. As to the Frenck Chamber of Depu ties, we need not dwell on the numerical and intellectual weight of the journalistic element, or on the frequency with which workingmen's candidates have been returned from the great industrial centres in recent electoral contests. In a word, the non-possession of wealth, and association with those callings presumed to be incompatible with its acquirement, still from huge and almost insuperable obstacles to a parliamentary career in England and in no other country

It was pointed out by the Saturday Review, after the last Reform act went into operation, that the ability of Parliament was still "protected ability;" that there was at the door a differential duty of at least \$10,000 a year. And a Tory newspaper, referring to the Parliament of 1868, described it as a House consisting mainly of old men and rich men. It is admitted on all hands that while the purchase and sale of votes has to a large extent been stopped, and while the cost of electing a single member under the existing conditions cannot be compared with the sums spent in certain notorious contests under the old system, yet the ag gregate outlay for election expenses is far greater, while it is more equally distributed. The result is that a man without family interest, which is, of course, equivalent to money, has no chance of winning a seat in England or Scotland unless he is prepared to disburse from \$10,000 to \$25,000. This fund, however, it may be thought, might be contributed by political sympathizers; and in the case of an officer of the army or navy. or of a merchant or lawyer, there is no doubt that such assistance is often forthcoming. But the experience of the last three general elections shows that help of this kind can very soldom be looked for by two classes of candidates, namely, journal-

ists and workingmen. The presence of men of the press in the House of Commons seems to be peculiarly offensive to the British middle classes, and even the late Mr. BAGEHOT shared, to some extent, their prejudice, though he was pensions is that of gratuity, not of legal far from approving a preposterous idea which is really current in England, namely, that literary ability is, and ought to remain, an absolute disqualificaprize money, and emoluments of various tion for political life. Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, sorts, never juctudes a subministion for a himself a journalist and a member of Par-

tiament, has lately discussed this curious notion in the Contemporary Review. He asscribes it partly to a rooted conviction on the part of the British Philistine that ability which is not backed by large acres or a good business, is found in a necessary alliance with vegal unscrupulousness. Another source of the prejudice is, he thinks, the sentiment still dominant in England, that literary men of small means, like every other class unblessed by wealth, should be taught to keep their places. There is no more unpopular character in English politics or in English society than the so-called political adventurer, under which name is classed every man without fortune or family who ks to enter on a Parliamentary career.

It is true that the press has some representatives in the present House of Commons, whereas it obtained next to none at the general elections of 1868 and 1874; but among the handful of journalists who sit for English or Scotch constituencies, some are owners of newspapers as well as writers for them: one or two are understood to have been pushed with money advanced by personal friends; and in every case success was won, not in virtue of but in spite of specific professional qualifications. In Ireland the case is unquestionably different. Notwithstanding the narrow scope of the Irish franchise, many representatives were chosen without any regard to the length of their purse, and some constituencies went so far as to defray the expenses of the candidates. No less than six journalists were returned from Ireland to the present House of Commons, a quota equivalent to the election of more than thirty in Great Britain. Thus we see that in Ireland, at all events, all sections of society do not unite in denouncing the journalist who, without any capital beyond his brains and knowledge, attempts to enter political life, as an impudent intruder on the preserves of the opulent.

So far as England is concerned, a workingman's chance of winning a seat in Parliament is even more desperate than that of the journalist. This was shown by the experience of the late Mr. George Opger, who, now that he is dead, is generally acknowledged to have been a man of great ability, incorruptible integrity, and the most intimate acquaintance with political movements and with the wants and desires of the working classes. No man had a higher claim on the confidence and assistance of the Liberal party, and he would have been certain of success in the borough of Southwark had he been left to fight the Tory alone. But in each of his contests the middle-class politicians who controlled the Liberal machinery in the borough were shocked at the idea of a genuine workingman aspiring to Parliamentary honors, and preferred to give the seat to the Conservatives by putting a second Liberal candidate in the field. Again, last April, another workingman, Mr. LUCHAFT, whose ability and good character are undisputed, was defeated because the Liberal managers insisted on supporting Mr. Samuda, who, on all questions of foreign policy, had voted with the Conservatives during the last Parliament. In a word, anybody, a faithless friend or an open enemy, seems less distasteful to most of the Liberal leaders than a man who is tainted by ardent sympathy or identity of interests with the working classes. The result is that although since the introduction of tenement suffrage in boroughs every mechanic in the large towns has a vote, yet all England, Scotland, and Wales have sent to the House of Commons only three workingmen, or four, if we include Mr. BRADLAUGH in the list. In other words, the working masses, in whose name both Reform acts were pressed, and who now constitute a vast majority of the electorate, as well as of the population, are virtually deprived of spokesmen in the popular branch of the Legislature. They are taxed -indeed the bulk of taxation falls upon their shoulders yet in spite of all the progress of the past half century, they cannot fairly be said, in view of the facts here cited, to be represented at all.

Arthur Instead of Garfield.

The Republican papers generally like Gen. ARTHUR'S letter a great deal better than Gen. GARFIELD's. It is a just preference. ARTHUR is a hundred times better and wiser man than GARFIRLD. The right thing for the Republican party to do would be to withdraw GARPIELD as a candidate for President and put ARTHUR in his place.

Then you would have a candidate with a clean personal record, a gentleman without dishonor, and a scholar without humbug The change would be an immense improve ment. Why not make the improvement?

If the Republican majority in the Fortyty-second Congress had followed the advice of a great number of the Republican newspapers of the United States, they would have expelled GARRIELD from the House of Representatives. in 1873 for taking a bribe and swearing falsely.

All the Coney Island hotels, big and little. have bars. Out of every 1,000 men who visit the Island probably 900 have still to be converted to the theory and practice of total ab-. Yet the crowds that throng the Coney Island dining rooms and verandas, gaunter slong the beach, gather around the music stands, and watch the fireworks are not drunken crowds. There are drunken men to be met with here and there, but very few in proportion

to the whole number. Of all the Coney Island sights, none makes a greater impression upon intelligent visitors from abroad than the sight of these multitudes of holiday makers, composed of persons from all ranks and conditions of life, intent upon enjoyment, yet eareful not to mar the enjoyment

of others, orderly, courteous, and sober, Any one who is moved by curiosity to investigate the causes of this state of things will soon note two important facts. The first is that the great majority of the visitors to Coney Island drink lager beer or light wines, letting whiskes and other flery stuff wholly, or almost wholly, alone. The second is that a very large per centage of the men drink their beer or wine with their wives, sisters, or sweethearts, instead

of slinking away from them into a barroom. Up to the present time old Judge POLAND of Vermont, who says that he has "lost or mislaid" his copy of the Poland Committee's report, has publicly offered no reward for the recovery of the book.

A venerable and esteemed correspondent

in Greensboro', North Carolina, writes: "I have been some time in the notion to send thee etter about things and matters that concern the American people. I am now growing old; have kept myself posted as well as I could on events for more than half a century; have been a reader of Tun new for mose or ten years, and have been highly pleased with its course. was an old line Whig, and against the Bemocratic party as much as a man could be. With thousands of others, I joined the Democratic party with the determination to rote dawn the corrupt crew who have had control at Washington since the war. We did it in 1870. Then came the Frank. Now the same error would nove heaven and earth to elect their candidate in 1882, by fair means, if possible, and, if not, by traud. But we shall teat them. We shall elect tien. HARCOCK, for the American people are wide awake now."

Our friend has waited a good while, but it was worth waiting for.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, the Venezuela claims jobber, has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Minth Indiana District, Two years ago be was elected by a plurality of ninety-eight votes, with a majority against him

of about five thousand, divided between two eandidates. This year that majority to be divided.

The wife of DAVID WRIGHT, who is or has been Superintendent of a Sunday school at Union Hill, accuses him of having frequently told her that there is nothing in the Bible to prove that women have souls, and that he did not believe they have. Mrs. WRIGHT's story, if true, shows that it is worth while to exer care in the selection of Sunday school in-

Gen. ARTHUR forgot to express his satisfaction and pride at being associated with

Gen. GRANT, who saw no reason why BABcook should not be kept in the White House after the Whiskey Ring exposure, and no reason why the Senate of the United States should not vote for Boss SHEPHERD after the District Ring exposures, is now reported as saying that he sees no reason why any Republican should not vote for GARFIELD for President.

At last, esteemed contemporary, Egypt is at your doors.

JUDGE SWAYNE ON GARFIELD'S BRIBE-TAKING.

a Opinion of the United States Supe Court on the He Golyer Case.

From the World. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- A decision rendered in 1875 by Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court has been called into prominence by the fact that it settles the question of Gen. Garfield's position in the De Golyer matter beyond a doubt, and exposes the weakness and absurdity of the arguments employed by his adherents in the vain hope of purifying his record upon the \$5,000 fee matter. The case in which this opinion of Justice Swayne was rendered was that of Chittenden against McClellan May, 1875, and was decided on appeal in October, 1879, in the United States Supreme Court. It may be said that Justice Swayne is a thorough Republican and an Ohio man. The Supreme Court opinion was delivered in the case of Burko against Child, the case of Chittenden against McClellan being submitted on the arguments and briefs filed in the former suit. Justice Swayne says:

" The agreement with Gen. Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him \$5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress-which appropriation sould only come from a committee of which he was Chairman-was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy. No counsellor-at-law while holding high office has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretence of making a legal argument exert his official influence upon public officers dependent upon his future action. Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

The effect of this disclosure on the men here who have endeavored in one form or another to palliate Gen. Garfield's offence cannot be over-

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

TRENTON, July 19 .- As THE SUN is found everywhere in New Jersey, and has a larger circulation within our boundaries than any newspaper printed in the State, our people of all parties naturally look to it for political in-

You may expect a warm contest in Jersey this year. Not only do we vote for President and elect members of Congress, but we are to elect of the lower House, which are to choose a Senator in Congress to succeed Mr. Bandolph. The marshalling of the forces for the conflict has commenced from the Ramapo Mountains in the north to Cape May in the south.

A florce struggle will be made on Congressmen. In the last House the delegation stood Democrats, 4; Republicans, 3. The aggregate vote cast for Congressmen in the seven dis-tricts in 1876 was, in round numbers, Democratic, 115,000; Republican, 103,000. In that election the Nationals threw only 520 votes But it was quite different in 1878, when the present House was chosen. Then the aggregate vote on Congressmen in the seven distriets was in round numbers. Democratic 80,000; Republican, 91,000; while the Nationa vote rose to 24,609. The result was that the delegation in the present House stands, Republican 4: Democratic 3.

The Democrats will make a vigorous effort to carry at least four districts this fall. The more sanguine leaders hope to secure five. On the | the possible destruction of the Acropolis and other hand, the Republicans generally believe they can keep the delegation as it is, and not a lew even claim that they can gain a mem

The Democrats been their hones on being able to recapture the Bergen district, where they succeeded in 1874 and 1876, but which they lost in 1878 by divisions in their ranks. This district is perhaps doubtful; and the result may depend upon the running qualities the respective candidates. This district is new represented by Voorhis, Republican. His predecessor was Cutler, Democrat, whose pre-decessor was William Walter Phelps, Republican. The Democrats also talk of carrying the extreme southern district of the State, now represented by Robeson, Republican. In 1876 Sinnickson, Republican, was chosen in this district by a majority of 1,890. In 1878 Robeson's vote fell 2,590 below that thrown for Sin

district by h majority of 1,890. In 1878 Robeson's vote feel 2,590 below that thrown for Sinnickson two years before; but owing to a heavy
vote cast for a National condidate in 1878, and
which came mainly from the Democratic party.
Robeson was elected. If Robeson runs again
this fail, and the Democrats units uron a popular candidate, the latter may succeed.

The Republicans admit that the Bergen district is doubtful; but they appear to think that
with such a candidate as John Hill they can
keep it. He formarly represented the district,
and is popular. It is understood that William
Welter Phelps is seeking the nomination. In
1878, Cutler, Democrat, got a majority of 1,152.
But in 1878 the Nationals surprised everyhody
by giving their candidate 3,300 votes. This
diversion from the Democrats canbied the Rerunblems to slip Voorhis in by a plurality of
804. Those Republicans who never see but one
side of a contest reli us that they will hold the
Bergen district, and the extreme southern district, and will capture the Trenton district,
where Smith, the joint candidate of the Democrats and the Nationals, was chosen in 1878. On
a straight bull between the Democrats and the
Republicans in 1876 the latter carried the Trenton district by a majority of 530. But the Democrats and Nationals having united upon Smith
in 1878, he beat Fugh, the then Republican
member, by a majority of 311.

A fait view of the Congressional field sooms
to indicate that if any changes are to take place
in the delegation they are most likely to occur
in the Trenton and Bergen districts, with the

in the delegation they are most likely to occur in the Trenton and Bergen districts, with the chances in favor of the Democrats gaining

chances in layor of the Democrats gaining a member.

Turning to the Presidential contest, it may be anfely assumed that the number of intelligent Jerseymen who do not believe that the State will vote for Hancock can find seals in one omnibus. His majority will be at least 10,000, The new Governor will be a Democrat, though the size of his majority will depend upon the quality of his character. It is, perhaps, not universally known outside of the State that in New Jersey the incumbent of this office is constitutionally inclusive to a rediction. This suffices to exclude Gen. McClellan from the list of candidates. The circle of Democratic appraints for the nomination grows wider every day, but its numbers are far exceeded by the list of Resublicans who are covering the honor of being leaten. It may be interesting by and by to make a catalogue of the Democrats and

day, but its numbers are far exceeded by the list of Resolutionals who are covering the honer of being beaten. It may be interesting by and by to make a catalogue of the Democrats and Republicans who are laying plans to get the nomination to the Governorship.

Thomas ensible Republicans do not entertain the rice of carrying New Jersey for either the President's or Governor's ticket, they do confidently expect to elect a Republican next winter to succeed Mr. Raudolph, the present Democratic Senator in Congress. They base their confidence upon the fact that as two-thirds of the present State Senate hold over, therefore their early is certain to have a majority of that branch of the art Legislature, while they are of the confident faut they can elect a majority this talt of the other branch. In view of the present unjust at portionment of the State, the this fall of the other branch. In view of the present unjust apportionment of the State, the hopes of the lie-publicans rest upon preus solid grounds, and the Bennerms are in damer of dosing the sent in the Senate now filled by Randolph. However, it has become a proverbilist there is unduling more uncertain than the action of a New Jersey Legislature when a United States Senator is to be chosen. Further developments will throw valuable light upon a struggle which already exhibits some curious features.

An Erroneous Opinion.

From the Chicago Times. Brookive is nothing more than a mammoth

GENERAL WAR COMING IN ECROPA aditone Bringing on the Final Bi

berment of Turkey. LONDON, July 7.—The Eastern question s not the less surely culminating to a crisis, bough both Government and Opposition are absorbed in Ground Game, the Irish Land bill, Bradlaugh, and other domestic details. The ignorance and fanaticism which characterized the utterances of the radical party, and especially of their leader, so far as foreign polities were concerned, during the late electoral campaign, are about to be illustrated in the muddle in which they will shortly find them-selves in the East. This is entirely due to the rashness and impetuosity with which imme-diately on the overthrow of the Boaconsfield Government they reversed the Conservative oriental policy, and rushed into new combina-

tions which they fondly called a Concert of

Powers in Europe.

They despatched Mr. Goechen, an eminent banker and financier, but quite inexperi-enced as a diplomat, not to take in hand the finances of the Turkish empire, for which he was admirably qualified, but to inaugurate a policy of coercion upon the Porte in harmony with the other powers in respect of the fulfilment of the treaty of Berlin, a task which the most skilled diplomat would have found impossible. The Slav and Greek sympathies of Mr. Gladstone had to be instantly gratified. He was in daily receipt of congratulatory addresses from all the different Christian races and sects of European Turkey, and he was bound to take action which could only result in disaster. He therefore proposed a conference at Berlin, as he expressed it, "to arbitrate upon the stipulation contained in the Treaty of Berlin" relative to the Greek frontier. In this short phrase he made no fewer than three gross blunders. All that the powers could do legally was to mediate upon a recommendation in a protocol, which, as every diplomat knows, is a totally different affair from what they undertook. However, as Turkey is powerless to point out to Europe the immorality of its "concerted" action. the Conference at Berlin has arbitrarily and illegally decided that a population of 400,000 souls are to be handed over, without being consulted, to Greece. But conferences invaria-bly lead to wars, and this one, which has only just terminated, will be no exception to the rule. It has been harmonious so far as the dishonesty of its procedure has been concerned; the discord will come the moment the attempt is made to give practical effect to the

resolutions arrived at.
It is probable that the reply of the Porte to the identical note which is to be handed in to-day or to-morrow, will be given in about a fortnight. It is not likely that the Turkish Government will openly defy Europe. will ostensibly bow to its will, but it will profess its utter inability to give that will effect. It will tell Oreece and Europe, as it has been decided to give Greece a large piece of Turkish territory inhabited by a population averse to the transfer, that upon Greece and Europe must fall the responsibility of making it; and Europe will notify Greece that the territory has been assigned to her, and that she had better take it. It seems, also, to be the intention of England to offer the services of her fleet, in alliance with the fleets of France and Italy, to hold the sea, and prevent reenforcements being sent from Constantinople. Whether Greece will have the hardihood to dash her pigmy army of 40,000 men against the mountains of Thessaly, Epiros, and Albania, is a question for her to consider; but there can be no doubt if she does, that she will find the

tables turned. There is at this moment an army of 80,-000 Turkish veteran soldiers on that frontier, commanded by Mukhrar Pasha, the ablest General in the Turkish army; there are, in addition, 20,000 Albanian volunteers, also a most formidable force. The army has not been paid for three years, and it is to be expected that they will receive a hint from the War Office at Constantinople to volunteer in a body to assist the inhabitants in their resistance to annexation, and find their pay in the plains of Attica. Mukhtar will become the Tchernayeff of the situation. The Russians the example of allowing their army volunteer on masse in the CARG

Servia, and there are at this momont 15,000 Russian soldiers in Rulgaria. whose ranks are daily being swelled by voluntears from Russia. So while Russians are volunteering into Turkey. Turks will be volunteering into Greece; and we shall have any amount of atrocities, a violent Phil-Hellene agitation in England as the result, the Turkish Bashi-Bouzouks threatening Athens, and all the interesting race who are chiefly known to the world in these later days by their exploits as brigands. This will involve of necessity the landing of British troops in Greece to fight against the Turks, a consummation of Gladstonian policy which I should not be at all sur-prised to see before the year closes.

It is then that the "discord of the powers" will begin. Russia has already proposed to land troops in Athens, apparently afraid that England will be beforehand with her. It is probable that Germany and Austria will take advantage of the confusion to extend their Slav policy. Italy, which is always emphatically "on the make." has special designs upon Albania. At this moment an active Pan-Bulgarian agitation is in progress in eastern Roumelia, and the gymnast societies and militia of that province can scarcely restrain their impatience. The day that hostilities begin on the Greek frontier there will be a rising en masse in Roumelia fo annexation to Bulgaria, in anticipation of which event Turkey is massing troops at Adrianople. This will also be the signal for an invasion by Montenegro into the northern portion of Albania, in order to obtain the cession of territory also awarded to the mountain principality by Europe, the transfer of which has been so long delayed. When fighting begins here, Austria will necessarily be drawn into the fray; but as her interests are diametrically opposed to those of Russia and Italy, she will find herself in antagonism to those powers. Both in Servia and Montenegro it is probable that this antagonism will reach an acute stage, and that other European powers will be drawn in. In fact, when all European Turkey is in a blaze, and the powers of Europe are compelled to intervene, to advance or protect their rival interests, the European concert becomes impossible. And who can predict to what extremes the discord may be carried or what consequences to the peace of Europe at large it may involve? All this is the result of the policy of adenture which has been inaugurated by the

Giadstone Cabinet; yet the public in England seem still unconscious of the strength and rapidity of the current which is drifting the country into a vortex of war. The mistake which was made in the winter of 1876-77, when t was supposed by Lord Salisbury that a combined European pressure exercised by a conference at Constantinopie would compel the Turks to submit, is being repeated. It may be suicidal on their part thus secretly, if not openly, to defy the will of Europe, but it is none the less certain that they will do it, with the sort of grim feeling of despair which induced Samson to clasp the pillars of the temple and bury himself in its crash. The Turk knows the strength of his position, and it is a question whether the process of kicking him bag and baggage out of Europe, will not prove as disastrous to those engaged in the operation as to their victim.

Conkling and Arthur in Canada. BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 19 .- The Hon, Roscoe the publicant party for Vice President, are stopping the Revere House here on their way to Montreal and

Beath of the Earl of Lintore. LONDON, July 19.—The death is announced of the Earl of Kinters, a Literal Scottish peer, aged 52.

> A Very Interesting Report. From the New Horsen Union

We have it on the authority of a well-known profession of the College that My Breshow is stone for Hamack, he havine in armed the Proposition on Wether day, in New York city, that he would not only your but but work for the Democrate standard tearer.

WHAT AN ENGLISH RADICAL THINKS. George Jacob Holyonke on his Visit to

America.

From the Nineteenth Contur After all I had read, or heard, it seemed to

After all I had read, or heard, it seemed to me that there were great features of social life there unregarded or misregarded. New York itself is a miracle which a large book would not be sufficient to explain. When I stepped ashore there I thought I was in a larger Botterdam; when I found my way to the Broadway, it seemed to me as though I was in Paris, and that Paris had taken to business. There were quaintness, arace, and gayety, brightness and grimness, all about. The Broadway I thought a Longway, for my first invitation in it was to No. 1.455. My first days in the city were spent at Mo. I Broadway. In the Washington Hotel, allured thither by its English military and diplomatic associations, going back to the days when an Indian war whoop was possible in the Broadway. At that end you are dazed by a forest of tait telegraph poles, and a clatter by night and day that no path way of Pandemonium could rival. Car bells, omnibus bells, dray-horse bells, railway bells, and locomotives in the sir were resounding night and day. An engineer turns off his steam at your bedroom window. When I got up to see what was the matter. I found engine No. 99 almost within reach of my arm, and the other ninety-eight had been there that morning before I awoke. When one day at a railway junction I heard nine train bells being rung by machinery, it sounded as though dissetablishment had occurred and all the parish churches of England were being imported.

A wholescome dissinction of America is that industry alone is universally honorable there, and has good chances. There are no common people there, in the English sense. When speaking in the Cooper Institute, New York, I was reminded that the andience would resent being so addressed. Every man in America feels as though he owns the country, because the charm of recognized equality and the golden chances of ownership have entered his mind. He is proud of the statues and public buildings. The great rivers, the trackless prairies, the regal mountains, all seem his Even the steep curbst

the people are kings and they know it. I had not landed on his American shores and hour before I became aware that I waile a land aware asen.

If young Englishmen could be sent a couple of years to take part in American business, of yours to take part in American business, of yours to take part in American business, incent English professor, whom I lately neited whether it would not do this country grood if we could get our peers to emigrate, answered "No doubt, if you could marriem them up a bit liquimetton," Hold on!" In every vessed and art there are means provided for dound it? for unless a man falls upon his feet—if he does fall liquimetton, "Hold on!" In every vessed and critere are means provided for donifit; for unless a man falls upon his feet—if he does fall it. It is the only country where men are men in this sense, and the unusual-ness of his heart, been done many, who do that it is only by trying eccentricity that they can dispocal. But selberty grows into a habit, one by one the experimenters become consolous of the duty of no betraying the preclouse possessention seems a little in axees of international requirements. Many "citizons, styre a stranger the impression that they do thing they do the city of the duty of no betraying the preclouse possessention seems a little in axees of international requirements. Many "citizons, styre a stranger the impression that they do thing they do the city of the duty of no betraying the preclouse possessention seems a little in axees of international requirements. Many "citizons, styre a stranger the impression that they do thing they are the communication of the duty of no betraying the preclouse possessential they would be through the ambitton of the duty of no betraying the preclouse possessential they would be through the ambitton of the duty of no betraying the preclouse possessential the processor in the duty of t

teous listeners in the world. If a speaker h only the gift of making a fool of bimself, n cous inteners in the world. It a speaker has only the gift of making a fool of bimself, nowhere has he so complete an opportunity of doing it. If he has the good fortune to be but moderately interesting, and obviously tries in some humble way, natural to him, to add to their information, they come to him afterward and congratulate him with Parlsian courtesy. At Washington, where I spoke at the request of Gen. Mussey and Major Ford, and in Cornell University, at Ithaca, where, at the request of the acting President, Prof. W. C. Russell, I addressed the students on "Moralities of Cooperative Commerce," there were gentlemen and ladies present who knew more of everything than I did about anything; yet they conveyed to me their impression that I had in some way added to their information.

Payment of Rebel War Claims Impossible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A Conecticut soldier asks in Tax Sys of the 13th inst. whether the Democrats, if they win, will vote to "allow the reliel war claims." The Constitution of the United States suswers the question, in article : 4, accion 4 of the amend-

ments to the classification;

* But neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligations incurred in aid of insurvection or rebellion against the United States, or any small for the loss or emancipation of any share, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held tillegal and

This is a complete answer to him, as it is impossible to alter the Constitution except by the content of three fourths of all the States. I would suggest that our brother contrasts at the States, I would suggest that our prother soliders rould the Constitution carefully, analyzing each verse separately. Four years ago the same charge was made accurately. Bladen, and he promised that he would veto each and every act that midst be massed by Congress to pay those claims. Yours respectively. Lex. Naw Your, July 14.

Trouble Among the Champion Swimmers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Geo. earn bas a letter in your issue of July 11. I have not yet received a challenge from Mr Fearn. I do not consider a newspaper article a challenge. As Mr. Pearn has never heaten capt. Webb, I cannot recognize him as the champion long distance swimmer of England. That this best to belong a to Capt. Webb. the insty belongs to Capt. Webb.

I am not a wilesty int change on, as Mr. Pearn pleases to call me. I won the change on, as Mr. Pearn pleases to call me. I won the change on the Macrica in a fair match as untat four channels from different north of the world. Earl Webb was among them. This was done at the control of th

A Palse Report Corrected.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you iefly inform a reader of your paper the cause of the results between the French and Jews, which has led to be expulsion of the latter from the French reputhe? Very respectfully.

A. M. Fishers. ATLANTA, UR. July 16.

There is no such trouble. The Jews have not been expelled from the French Republic.

We Need a Change.

The country medes change. Too long the rule Of earlish partisants has been enforced. Who taught our freeman in a custic school Who stale the rights the fathers had secured. And more the furious struggle for stains.
The prefest for a duscri years of strip.

A change is needed. Let the nests be cleaned Be long inhabited by birds of prey.
Whose evil deeds for party's same were screened. And darily helden from the light of day A change to emi the lumness and the wrong Which he Americans have borne so long.

A change is needed. When the rule of force, Whereby the and was crushed and overswed. Had were notes at Brove out and run its cours. Then came the sleek, insidious rate of caned, which sought to anisty the people's need.

With small by prorising and lies and access. A change must come. When party leadings name

man Whose record startles honest men And shuttle off or shoulder all his shan Who can deny that change is no and then Then usual the party and its candidate Meet at the people's finted's a common tate.

BUNDEAMS

-The actual diocese of London contains 2,500,000 people. The parochial clergy in the east end have an average of 4,000 souls to minister to.

-It is proposed to bottle and export the

waters of the Nile, and it is conjectured that there's mile Hons in it, the water is so healthful and delicious.

—The Rev. W. E. Walker, a Congregational pastor of Vermillon, Dakota, got drunk at a public ball, and his behavior was so bad that his church had to put him on trial. It was then proved that he caroused.

abitually, and he was deposed. -New Orleans has neither cellars nor sewers, because the city rests on a substratum of march.
The gutters have carried off the drainage, or failed to, according to the frequency of rains. The Sanitarians, a local society for the preservation of health, have now brought about a steady flow of water from the river

through most of the streets.

—A. M. Norcross of Norwich, Conn., is in a dilemma. He can hardly accept Garfield, and to vote against his party is repulsive to him. He finally de-cides the matter by setting two heas with twelve eggs each. One he has dedicated to Hancook and the other to Garfield, and the hon hatching the greatest number of -A farmer at Akron, Mo., was attacked

by his savage buil in a high-fenced yard, and could not escape. A hired man came with a gun to shoot the beast. "Don't kill him," cried the tarmer, thinking of as directed, only inflicting a wound that maddened too bull, and incited him to gore the farmer to death. -The Paris Figuro gives an account of a Legitimist financial scheme, in view of the next sinc-tions. Each member is to subscribe 1,000 france, or a

multiple thereof, the money to be invested abroad, and to be at the absolute disposal of the Count de Coambord, A duke is said to have subscribed 100,000 france, and pending the application of the money three per cen -Guizot in a letter, lately published, to one of his children, tells how, on his first visit to Wildsor, he lost his way, and opened a wrong door and beheld for a moment a lady having her hair brushed. The

next day the Queen (for it was she) joked him about it, write my memoirs, like Sully or St. Simon, to mention how at midnight I opened the door of the Queen of England: She gave permission, laughing merrily."

—Returns collected under the capitation tax of 1377 show that there were not then in England more than thirty towns containing above 2,000 inhabi-tants. London had about 25,000; York, 11,000; Bristol, 9,500; Plymouth and Coventry, 7,300 each; Norwich

6,000; Lincoln, 5,000; Lyan, 4,700; Newcastle, 4,000 Hull, 2,300; Exeter, 2,300. The entire town population did not exceed 170,000, about one fifteenth of the total -The year 1880 is destined, it is believed, to be very memorable in the coclesicatical annais of Germany, inasmuch as not only is it to see Cologne Cathedral completed, but the venerable cathedral of Frankforton-Main, part of which was burnt in 1867, restored. Interest

in this structure centres in the electoral chapel, in which perors, who were then anointed before the high altar. The first was thus crowned in 1562, the last in 1792. -There is a controversy between the tion on which they disagree is whether the duty on Canadian mait shall be increased to 25 cents per bushel browers, makes the startling intimation that pure lager

petition in mait would be destroyed, and the price of the -The correspondent of the London Guarfan, referring to the enjoyment of summer life in Paris among the working classes, says: "The cest and most distinctive characteristic of all the popular assemblages in France is still, one is glad to say, the absence of courseness, and, above all, of drunkenness, Thousands and tens of thousands of people poured out of Paris yesterday to Versailles, whither Grandes Eaux by day and illumins' tions of the fountains by night attracted them. But ruce. sess and riot are unknown, and mainly because sobriety

is still the rule. Here, on the other hand, scarcely a week passes without the record of some brutal row on an -When Warwick Castle was so much certed a public contribution, liberally subscribed to in this country, toward its restoration, because his means will, however, now experience a splendid revival by the ing character. Lord and Lady Warwick have been se gracious in according to visitors at all times and season a view of their famous home that this event gives gen

-On his way home from dock opening at ham on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland. Trentham is in Staffordshire, on the verge of the "black country, and was nothing of a place until the duke's mother, the "magnificent" Duchess, took it in hand. It was seld, with reference to the extravagance of the late architect, Sir Charles Barry, that she was the only person who ever out Barryed Barry. If he suggested something which would cost \$10,000 the Duchess capped it by a suggestion doubling it. Altogether Stafford House, Trept-ham, and Dunrobin, the Duke's chief homes, have had

-The Electrician says that the life of abmarine telegraph cable is from ten to twelve years If a cable breats in Seep water after it is ten years ale it cannot be lifted for repairs, as it will break of its own weight, and cable companies are compolled to put adde a large reserve fund in order that they may be prepared to replace their cables every ten years. The action of the sea eats the iron away completely, and it crumbing to dust, while the core of the cable may be perfect. The breakages of cables are very costly, and it is a very diff. cult matter to repair them in comparison with a land line. A ship has to be chartered at \$500 a day for two weather, as cables can only be repaired in calm weather

One break in the Direct cable cost \$100,000. The wines belonging to Mr. Cartright of Newpert, Monmouthshire, a famous councisser, were lately sold at auction in London, realizing prices, it is said, altogether upprocedented. The ceiler embraced 1,800 bottles of therry, 2,200 of part, ever 4,000 at claret with Burgundles, Madeiras, and other wines in prepo tion. Some of the sherries fetched \$79 per deren and the rich golden sherry, hald down in 1874, and called the "George Frederic," in honor of the horse of that name which won Mr. Cartright the Derby in that year, realized \$02. This was estremed the choicest product of the Xerez district. The parts did not fetch over \$25. The clarets were of splended quality and were seld for high prices, Chateau Latour, of 1858, realizing \$60 and les-ville-Lascares of 1864, \$50 per dozen. Burguntlet growths not mentioned of 1864 fetched \$60, and those of 1870, from \$85 to \$75 per dozen. The best Maderial

crought about \$40 per Auxen. -In the Blue Mountains, on the farm of Samuel Thompson, near Swartswood Pond in Suser's County, New Jersey, is a crevice or canon several hist-dred yards in length and from ten to thirty feet deep The bottom is covered with ice, and the caves and crevices are filled with it. In fact, it is a natural less touse, where many tons of ice can be taken out without apparently decreasing the supply. The greater part of it has been there for many years, the mass slowly melting in summer and increasing in winter, until it has become several feet thick. During the past warm weather when the thermometer registered in the nineties only \$ mile from the gorge, at the bottom of it it marked only thirty-night degrees. A few feet from one end of the gorge a spring of sparkling water bubbles up. This was ter stands at thirty four degrees during winter and san mer. Mr. (Thompson says that the farmers for mind around take ice from this place.

-The mermald which served to help Barnum on to fame and fortune as a showman abou forty years ago, caused a great deal of talk at the time Barnum now tells the story, according to a correspondent of the Indianapolis Joseph, as follows: "Moses Krobal came from Boston with what he declared was a remain mermaid. The lower part was the tail of a shark of a large fish, but the upper part was not of women's fert by any manner of means. It was a hidrous bend set shoulders apparently of some sort of age. There would letter was written from Mobile to the Hermit with the 40 nouncement that a man had landed there from the Kattwith Islands, bringing a gentine mermail. It had not been seen and would not be exhibited for it was on it way to the Islandon Zunlegical Hardens. This was exist all over the country. In minister week a letter less Charleston amounted that the wonder had arrived there on its way to New York, whence it would sail it London. A more detailed account of the wondered creature was given. This served to swell the currents From Sattimore came will other letters, and then I select man to Philadelphy, carrying the merimum in a loss box. He put up at the lest motel, and cultivated the important. To him, just as he was paying the bill and kaving, he confided the accret that he was the Englishman who had caught the mirrurald. 'Now are here, and the incliner. burshasin the mercual number yielded. Then he said See here, you must be one show it to one or two re-porters.' After more to portunity the weak Britished yielded, and a limited exhibition was permitted. To Philosophia papers mazed with it next morning. To next day it was brought to New York, and the same per formance was gone through with at the Asier House The parers were full if it, and the city was also for Thomsonias floraced to see it, but morning was al-lowed, except to reporters. I was not known in relief tion with it until the proper time."